SOME NEW BOOKS. The Foremost Roman of Them All.

Among the gross misconceptions which for centuries had been lodged in literature, but which the critical study of history has dispelled, none were more proposterous than the judgment passed upon Julius Casar. Perhaps the most adequate analysis of his place in his tory has been made by Mommsen, but this is interjected, as it were, in the comprehensive study of the Roman State at a time when its permanence and the transmission of civiliza-tion seemed to hinge on the insight, capacity, and resolution of a single man. The fragment of a blography, to which the name of Napoleon was appended, and to which, it is well known, some of the ripest schol-ars of France contributed, was discredited by its obvious adjustment to the Napoleonic theory of government. A popular narrative was required which, without political bias, but with literary skill, should exhibit the verdict of modern learning on the relation of the first Cresar to the commonwealth he was so long supposed to have destroyed. This Mr. FROUDE has given us in Casar, a Sketch (Charles Scrib-Sonal. In his preface, the writer names the original and secondary authorities on whom he has relied, from the "Commentaries" themsolves to Dion Cassius, who lived some two centuries after the period described. All these means of information, however, have been accessible for sixteen or eighteen centuries, and Mr. Froude might properly enough have neknowledged that he understands Casar better than did our forefathers, not so much because we scrutinize Suctonius more warily, but because, thanks to the labors of German scholars, we know more thoroughly the Roman world in which Casar lived.

Froude's account of the state of Rome in the first century before Christ is extremely succinct and vivid, and, as we have said, is indispensable to a comprehension of the work which Cosar secomplished. The keynote of this parrative is struck in one suggestive sentence, viz., that the history of national revolutions is, to statesmanship, what the pathology of disease is to the art of medicine. The physician cannot arrest the coming on of age, nor can be expel the malady which has laid hold upon the constaution. But he may check the progress of the evil, if he can recognize the symptoms in time, and he can save life at the cost of an unsound limb. So with nations. The wise politicions are those who, like Cusar, have learnt from experience the real tendencies of things unmisled by superficial differences and who, from foresight of what is coming, can be cool when the peril is upon them. It is certain, as Mr. Froude reminds us, that the fall of the Roman Republic is exceptionally instructive to those English speaking races, who have long been the especial custodians of free institutions. In the case of the Roman State at the epoch of Caesar's public life, a constitutional Government, the most enduring and the most powerful that ever existed was put on its trial and found wanting. We see the causes which had undermined its strength, and we see illjudged attempts to check the growing mischief fail. We see, finally, when nothing seemed so likely as complete and speedy dissolution, the whole system renovated by a violent operation. and the dying patient's life protracted for further centuries of power and usefulness.

In a remarkable chapter Mr. Froude points out in how many ways the age of Cresar was the counterpart of our own. It was the blossoming period of the old civilization, and its flower and fruitage were singularly like what we see today. On the great subjects of human interest, on morals and polities, on poetry and art, even on religion itself and the speculative problems of life, men thought as we think, doubted where we doubt, argued as we argue, aspired and struggled after the same objects. It was an age of material progress and material civilization, of civil liberty, also, and intellectual culture -an age of pamphiets and epigrams, of salons and of dinner parties, of parliamentary majorities and electoral corruption. The highest ofday, to the meanest citizen, and they were confined in fact, as they are now, to those who had the longest purses, or the most rendy use of the tongue on popular platforms. Dis-tinctions of birth had been exchanged for distinctions of wealth, and a new division had been formed between the party of property, of prescriptive right, and a party who desired a change in the structure of society. As in Germany, and throughout the western world of our own day, the lines were beginning to be drawn between the champions of individualism and of socialism. The small farmers the veomanry, the free cultivators were disappearing from the soil, as lately was the case with California, the Italian peninsular was being ab sorbed into vast estates, held by a few proprietors, and cultivated by cheap labor, while the old, agricultural population was driven off the land and was crowded into towns. The rich were extravagant, for the reason that life had ceased to have any practical interest except for its | the present biographer thinks the indiscrimimaterial pleasures; the occupation of the higher classes was to obtain money without labor. and to spend it in idle enjoyment. Still more exact and curious is another analogy indicated trol, whose calmness was never known to be by Mr. Froude. At the spech when Cresar revo-discomposed, and who in everything he did lutionized the Roman State, the old spirit of lofty and self-denying love of country had utterly perished in the Senate House and at the politing places. Patriotism survived as a catchword on the lips, but the term meant either the ascendancy of the party which would maintain the existing order of things, or else the triumph of that faction which would compel a more equal distribution of the good things which alone were valued. Another striking feature of the parallel is noted in the fact that religion, which had once been in Rome as it was to be in New England, the foundation of the laws and had the time to commit a tithe of the sensual rule of personal conduct, had subsided into opinion. In their hearts the educated Romans, like the cultivated Bostonians of our own time, disbelieved it. Temples were still built with increasing splendor, the established forms were scrupulously observed. Public men spoke conventionally of Providence, in order that they might throw on their epponents the odium of implety; but of genuine b hel that life had any serious meaning there was none remaining beyond the circle of the stient, patient, ignorant multitude. The whole spiritual atmosphere was saturated with cantcant moral, political, religious-with an affectation of high principle which had ceased to touch the conduct, and flowed on in an increasing volume of ansincere and sentimental speech. The truest thinkers were those who, like Lucretius, spoke frankly out their real convictions. who declared, as the exponents of evolution would teach us to-day, that Providence was a dream, and that man and the world be lived in amusements in which other male Bomans so were material phenomena, generated by natural torces out of cosmic atoms and into atoms to be again resolved.

In a word. Rome was ripe for judgment, but Mr. Froude sagaciously points out that the shape which the judgment assumed was due in a measure to a condition which has no longer a parallel among us. The men and women, by whom the hard work of the world was then done, were chiefly slaves, and those who constitute the driving force of revolutions in modern Europe lay then outside society, unable, perhaps uncaring to affect its fate. No change then possible would much influence the prosof the so-called party of the Constitution, of the three hundred Senators, of the narrow oligarchy represented by Brutus and Cassius would

greater detail, but still with singular tersoness. the political and social conditions upon which Casar fell, not as a malefloont disturber and traitor, but as a veritable saviour. Public spirit in the masses was dead or sleeping. The commonwealth was a plutocracy. The three hundred Senators of Rome were three hundred princes. The free forms of the Constitution were themselves the instruments of corruption. The high offices were the prizes of the State, and, being in the gift of the people, they were sought after by means which demoralized altke the givers and the receivers. The elections were managed by clubs and coteries, by professional wirepullers, and, except on occasions of national danger or political excitement, those who spent most freely were most certain of suc cess. When we read sentences like these we may well doubt whether Bome or New York is the subject of the narrative, but the parallel is scarcely less close in the social aspects of the two cities. At Rome, we are told, the rich were happy in the possession of all that they could desire. The multitude was kept quiet by the morsels of food which were flung to it under the guise of wages when it threat-ened to be troublesome. The "seven thousand in Israel," the "committees of seventy, the few who, in all states and in all times, remain pure in the midst of evil. looked on with perplexity and disgust, fearing that any remedy which they might try might be worse than the disease. It was not to be expected, however, that men of noble natures. men whose enthusiasm had not been cooled but rather concentrated and directed by experjence, would sit calmly by while their country was going headlong to perdition. In the case of Rome, redemption, if redemption was to be hoped for, could come only from free citizens in the country districts, whose manners and whose minds were still uncontaminated, in whom the ancient, sober habits of life survived who still believed in the gods as the examples and enjoiners of virtue, who were contented to follow the wholesome round of honest labor. The numbers of such citizens were fast dwindling away before the omnivorous appetite of the rich for territorial aggrandizement. To rescue the land from the monopolists, to renovate the old independent yeomanry, to prevent the free nonulation of Italy, out of which the legions had been formed, from being pushed out of their places and supplanted by foreign slaves, this, if it could be done, might restore the pur-

ity of the constituency, snatch the elections

fresh generations of peasant soldiers

from the control of corruption, and rear up

serve the liberties and the glories which their

fathers had won. This was what the Greech

nimed to do, what Marius dimly contem-

plated, and what Crear, in no small meas-

ure, succeeded in performing. He amote car

ruption in high places, he broke the wall of

oligarchy, he made the Senator tremble, and

gave the poor man hope. He found the suffrage

every Italian, and the prospective blessing of

every free born provincial throughout the civil-

ized world; he found Rome stricken with par-

alysis, incapable of cohesion, incapable of

growth-he gave her elasticity and vitality. In

empire. But for Casar and the system which

he constructed, and which, so far as we know,

no other Roman had the power at once to devise

and to establish the Roman State might have

left no deeper impress upon history than the

kingdom of the Persians or the ill-compacted

dominion of the Seleucidæ. The greater part of Mr. Froude's volume is devoted to an account of the work which Casar did; but in one chapter he condenses the anecdotes and biographical details, from which we may collect some notion of what Casar was. He reminds us that the narrative of Suctonius was colored by the aristocratic tradition; in other words, was pervaded by an animus distinctly hostile to Casar. The credibility of Tacitus is tainted by the same spirit of animosity which prevailed for upward of a century in the higher Roman society, just as we have seen the Fauthe Bonaparte family. There seems to be no reason why the scandalous stories about Casar. current at patrician dinner parties, should deserve more attention than the curious information touching the private habits of modern statesmen that is whispered in the salons of London and Paris. To be sure, they are now read by us in classic Latin, but they were jotted down by men who detested Casar and hated all that he had done. That a poem has survived for 2,000 years is, says Mr. Froude, no evidence that the author of it, though he called himself Catullus, was uninfluenced by the common passions of humanity.

Presuming thus much touching the credibility ede that Cesar's morality was probably not much above the average standard of his contemporaries. He was a man of the world, peculiarly attractive to women, and likely to have been attracted by them. On the other hand, nate looseness sometimes imputed to him would have been peculiarly degrading in a man whose passions were so eminently under conacted always with deliberate will, Still more unreasonable is it to suppose that a shrewd disciplinarian would by his public example make ridiculous his own laws against adultery and openly indulge himself in vices which he punished in others, It is true enough that during Casar's lifetime scandal was busy with his name; and that it would be so whether justified or not is certain from the nature of things. Cromwell had the same experience, so had Bonaparte; yet without noting other objections it is clear that neither excesses with which they were charged. Cicero says that no public man in Rome escaped calumnies of a gross unnatural sort, which we could only venture to designate, if at all, by a Greek word. Cicero himself flung such offensive imputations broadcast, and they were equally returned upon himself. The surprise in Mr. Froude's opinion, is rather that Casar's name should have suffered so little, and that he should have been admitted on reflection by Suctonius to have been comparatively free from the abominable form of vice then so common.

As to his liaisons with the other sex, Mr. Froude thinks the handsome, brilliant Casar, surrounded by a halo of military glory, and the unapproached prototype of the Admirable ton as regards the range of his accomplishments, may well have been a Paladin of romance to any woman who had a capacity of admiration in her. His own distaste for giuttony and hard drinking and for the savage ciety of cultivated ladies more agreeable to him than that of men, and doubtless in so loose an are these relations occasionally assumed a most intimate form. It is pointed out, however, by the blographer, that although so many names have been mentioned in connection with him there is no record of any illegitimate child save Brutus (and in this case the question of paternity was shrouded with grave doubt), and one other, whose claims were denied and disproved. It is worth noting, moreover, that he was passionately attached to his sister, and that his mother, Aurelia, who was a Roman matron of peets of the unhappy bondsmen. The triumph | the strictest and nusterest type, lived with him until she died. According to one story, Cleopatra resided openly with Casar as his mistress at the epoch of his death. It is certain, howring no liberty to them. That their tashmasers should fall like themselves under the au-

sinewy. His complexion was pale. His bear and mountache were kept earefully shaved His beir was naturally senerty, falling off toward middle life and leaving him partially baid. His voice, especially when he apoke in public, was bigh and shrill. His health was uniformly strong until his last year, when he suffered from epileptic fits. He was a great bather and scrupulously clean in all his habits, abstemiou in his food and carriess in what it consisted rarely or never touching wine, and accustomed to note sobriety as the highest and most essen tial of qualities when describing any new peple. In manner he was quiet and gentleman like, with the natural courtesy of high breeding From his boyhood it was observed of him that he was the truest of friends, that he avoided quarrels, and was most easily appeased when

In his public career Count is considered by Mr. Froude under three aspects, viz., as a poltician, a soldier, and a man of letters. Like Cicero, Cæsar entered public life at the bar, and from his commencement as a pleader he was conspicuous for the energy with which he protected a client whom he believed to have been wronged. By the time he had risen into the Senate his oratorical powers were become strikingly remarkable. Cicero, who was by no means a favorable critic, said there was a pregnancy in his sentences and a dignity in his manner which no orator in Rome could approach. Strange to say, this man, whom the aristocrats have for eighteen centuries denounced as a demagogue, never spoke to court popularity. His aim from first to last was better government, the prevention of electoral bribery and judicial corruption, those frightful enneers of the Roman State, and the distribution amon deserving citizens of some portion of the public lands which the rich had stolen. The latter pur pose was undoubtedly socialistic, and the poor men of Rome and Italy, who were no more easily gulied by words than poor men are to-day. knew well that Caius Cresar meant to smooth away the hideous inequalities of the common-wealth. The Julian laws which excited the indignation of the aristocracy had no other objects than these; and had they been observed, they might have saved the State without subverting the ancient constitution. It was the obstinacy of the oligarchic faction, and the civil war that grew out of it, which obliged him to expand the horizon of his plans, to contemplat more radical reforms, viz., a great extension of the privileges of citizenship, the introduction of the provincial pobility into the Senate, and the transfer of the vital functions of administration from that effete and incurably tainted body, inefficiently controlled by angually elected magistrates, to the permanent chief of the army, which alone seemed to keep me consciousness of the honor and duty of Reman citizens. But his objects throughout were purely practical. The purpose of government, says Mr. Froude, was conceived by Casar to be the execution of justice; and a so-called restricted within a scanty circuit about the metropolis—he made it the inalienable right of constitutional liberty under which justice was made impossible seemed to him no liberty at all. The practicality of the man showed itself. too, in his mode of working. It was observed that Casar, when anything was to be done, se lected the man best able to do that thing, not a word, he found Rome a city and he left her an caring particularly who or what he might be in other respects. To the faculty of discerning and choosing fit persons to execute his orders is ascribed the extraordinary success of his civil administration in the provinces. The example which he set became a rule under the inheritors of his policy. There is no doubt whatever that the Roman world during the first two senturies of the empire was far more equitably governed than it had been under the republic.

Like Cromwell, Casar took up the profession of a soldier by accident, and at a somewhat late period of his life. Yet those who have studied his campaigns, and compared the results ac complished with the inadequate means employed, are disposed to doubt if any commander who ever lived has shown greater military genius. It was noted of him, as has been remarked of others in whom the power of organization and direction reached the pitch of go successful when left to themselves, and the fact attests how exclusively his spirit must have dominated and inspired his army. It is certain that no man was ever more passionately leved or acquired more astonishing power over veteran soldiers, than did this civilian general. who came to the camp from the forum and the

Senate chamber. Cicero's praise of Casar as a man of letters was even more emphatic than his zealous recognition of the triumvir's oratorical ability. Of his lost books on the civil war Cicero said that fools might think to improve on their severe, broad outlines, but that no wise man would try it. In his composition, as in his actions. Cosar was entirely simple. out as it really was, not indeed mechanically photographed, but interpreted by the calmest intelligence and described with unexaggerated feeling. About himself and his own exploits there is not one word of self-complacency or self-admiration, nor is there a trace of the coarse inwas so profuse in dealing with his enemies. In a word. Cosac in his writings as in his life is always the same-totally free from affectations, direct, straightforward, unmoved save by occasional tenderness, describing with uncon-sclous simplicity how the work which had been

forced upon him was accomplished. Mr. Froude has not written more powerful sentences than those in which he sums up Casar's achievement and character. Of Casar, he thinks, it may be said that he came into the world at a special time for a special object. The old religious were dead, and the principles on which human society had been constructed were dead also. There remained of spiritual conviction only the common and human sense of justice and morality, and out of this positive had to be fashioned under which quiet men could live and labor and eat the fruit of their ndustry. Such a system was the empire of the Cassars—a world where peaceful citizens could work, think and speak as they pleased, and travel freely among provinces ruled for the most part by Gallios, who protected life and property, and forbade fanatics to tear each other in pieces for their religious opinions. Had Europe and Asia been covered with independent nations, each with a local religion repre sented in its ruling powers, it is clear that Christianity must have been stifled in its cradle

Junus Casar held to the facts of this life and to his own convictions; and as he found no reason for supposing that there was a life beyond the grave he did not pretend to expect it. He respected the religion of the Roman State as an institution established by the laws, but he encouraged or left unmelested the creeds and practices of the uncounted sects or tribes who were gathered under the eagles. But his own writings contain nothing to indicate that he himself had any religious belief at all, and one of his most famous speeches, reported by Sallust, deliberately avows his dissent from the aith in personal immortality. He fought his battles to establish some telerable degree of human justice in the world, and he succeeded, though he was murdered for doing it.

The Story of a Regiment.

It is eighteen years and more since the Duryee Zouaves marched through Broadway

their bayonets glittering in the May sunlight, to the steamer that was waiting to carry them to the front; but our older city readers have not bring no liberty to them. That their taskmasters should fall like themselves under the authority of a higher master, evoid not much districts of the like themselves of the like themselves of the like themselves double the stress an hereditary profestrat. Their symmetries, if they had any, would go with these needs a her hust anily. Thus effectually does a fall the common same seem to dispose of the same men married department, in they had any, would go with the measurement of the post from the common the side with the measurement of the post from the side with the post from war to a man on the side which was esponsed from the other day, two years has needed, and strange to say, it so happened that they not from the side with the post from war to a man on the side which was esponsed from the other day, two years have for the strength of the first and the sound of the post from the side with the post from the side with was esponsed from the other day, two years later, when some of the swell was an advertage to the first and the sound the sound that the side of the post of forgotten the day. Still less have they forgot-

graphically set forth : while, as the title indicates, the author has cought to reproduce the life of the regiment in camp—its privations, its rough fun, and the pathos alternating with the joility.

Appended to his parrative are a complete lis of the regiment's easualties and personal sketches of its officers. Prefixed to it are letters from the Count of Paris and from several distinguished officers, which must be very pleas ant reading to the survivors of the regiment and its friends. "I well remember." writes the Count of Paris, "on the evening of that bloods day at Gaines's Mill, how few, but how proud were the remnant of the Fifth New York after holding so long their ground on our right against Jackson's attack." Gen. McClellan speaks of "the gallant services of that admira ble regiment." Gen Sykes writes: "I have al ways maintained it to be the best volunteer organization I ever knew;" and Fighting Jo-Hooker, in a very characteristic letter, says that there is no higher authority in the army on such a question than Gen. Sykes. Mr. Davenport has done his work well.

Why Need We Kill to Eat !

It is true enough that great economic or social reforms seidom owe their impulse to purely humanitarian motives. Even the task undertaken by the societies for the prevention of cruelts to animals encounters serious obsta cles, and they are scarcely encouraged to extend the scope of their designs by advocating the enforcement of a vegetarian diet. The case might be altered, however, if people could be convinced, by scientific experts of high au thority, that animal food could be discarded without detriment to the bealth and energy of a community, while at the same time a vast saving might be compassed in the resources of productive wealth. This argument, addressed to the most potent of our selfish instincts-the wish for a long and vigorous life and the love of money-is set forth in the current number of the Nineteenth Century by Sir HENRY THOMPson, whose competence in physiological matters we cannot but acknowledge.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON wastes no time on the enatomical question whether the teeth and stomach of man, as we now see him, are adapted to a vegetable feeder or a flesh-eating, or finally to an omnivorous animal. Unquestionably he is at present omnivorous to the extent of his means. Whether he is wise or economical in his choice is the pertinent inquiry. It is obvious that whatever sound practice he may have attained comes from conturies of empirical observation, and it would be rash to assume tha no blunders of detail have survived, or that no improvements can be effected. It is much that surgeon and scientist should thoroughly com-prehend the functions of our digestive organs and be able to define with certainty the objects for which food must be consumed. And, doubtess, it is the business of a progressive civilization to reach that end with increasing directness and economy-in other words, with the least possible tax upon the animal system, and the least possible waste of those resources which make up a nation's capital.

Food, of course, is taken to supply two wants nseparable from animai life, viz., fuel, which engenders force, and tissue, which repairs the ngine. Omitting other elements, requisite in only small proportions, we may say that carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen are the con stituents of nourishment indispensable for the purposes of the body. Examples of a complete nutriment, where all these requirements are present, exist in milk and the egg, but a food equally perfect can be formed by an artificial combination of various simple substances. It is certain that all the essential factors of nutri-tion may be found in the vegetable kingdom, and may be obtained directly therefrom by buman beings are well as by the lower animals. But if man, confined to a vegetarian diet, mus swallow and digest a much larger weight of water to extract the same nutritive value, it is plain that the argument, from digestive economy at all events, would fall to the ground. It is Sir Heary Thompson's first purpose to show ments may be secured from vegetable products

by judicious selection,
There is no doubt that the Irish peasant really requires ten to eleven pounds of potatoes daily, for these tubers contain chiefly starch, very little nitrogon, and scarcely any carbonized substance or fat; hence instinct has taught him o make good the deficiency when he can with some buttermilk or bacon, or a herring. On the other hand, the Highlander, living mainly on ont meal, consumes a much smaller weight since this grain affords not only starch but much nitrogen and a fair amount of fat, although not quite sufficient for his purpose, and, accordingly, he adds milk to his diet. Again, the Italian laborer finds all the elements of his narratives the actual fact of things stands | nutrition in macaroni and other pastes supplemented with olive oil-wheat, which forms the basis of macaroni, containing of all cereals the most nitrogenous or flesh-forming materia besides abundance of starch and a moderate amount of fat, while the much-used chestnut flour exhibits a much larger proportion vective or mean insinuation of which Cicero of fatty matter. The legumes, however, and especially beans and peas, are much richer in nitrogen than is wheat, and are equally rich in starch, mineral matters, and fat, whereas main has three times their proportion of earbonized substance. It follows that perhaps the most perfect vegetable aliment attainable, in the sense of combining all the constituents of food in a concentrated form, is the American dish of succotash. As an illustration of the dynamic value of logumes combined with fat, we may call to mind that the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-71 was performed upon the so-enlied erbswurst, which was nothing but pea soup mixed with a certain amount of bacon or lard, and dried, so as to be portable. It is clear that, except for the purposes of transportation, lard might have residuum some ordered system of government | been replaced by some vegetable product, such as olive oil or the oil of cotton seed, which is entering so largely into commerce, and which so many persons are using without knowing it. The evidence us to the efficiency of a vegetarian diet-the term embracing both its positive nutritive value and the absence of undue strain on the digestive apparatus-may be summed up in a sentence. Over an area of the earth's surface. spanning between forty and sixty degrees of latitude, we find large populations of fine races trained to be the best laborers in the world on ittle more than cereals and legumes, coupled with vegetable oil or milk. In colder regions vegetable products are hardly to be obtained. and moreover, for the purposes of fuel, carbonized substance, in a highly concentrated form, coms to be indispensable. It follows that man is omnivorous, simply because he is ubiquitous, and that, speaking roughly, we may call diet a question of climate. Doubtless, too, it is a question of individual habit, to some extent, but that this consideration has been pressed too far seems attested by the experiment above mentioned, when the German armies sustained upon pea soup the fatigue and exposure of a rictorious campaign. Sir Henry Thompson does not hesitate to say that Englishmen generally have adopted a diet

sulted to a more northerly intitude than that which they occupy. We may remark here that, while the climate of England is milder than the northern section of the United States, this is by to means true of the Scottish Highlands, emong whose hardy denizens the custom of flesh eating has made least progress. But in the southera part of Great Britain the one idea of the working classes in relation to improvement in diet, and which they carry out when wages are

a scarce and the supply of most insufficien to meet the customary demand, it is plainly question of great importance whether aliments, equal in quality to those of the axistary, may not be obtained at a cheaper rate. Bir Henry Thompson thinks this object might be accomplished without difficulty, and that the chief obstacle to improvement in Great Britain's food supply is the prejudice which exste against a vegetarian diet.

Acress the Atlantic by But

Readers who are interested in the problem of air navigation will find it worth their while to procure a breehure, just published by the American Aeronautic Society of New York (limited), with the title: The Balloon: Note-worthy Aerial Voyages from the Discovery of the Balloon to the Present Day. The first thirty-five pages of this pamphlet are devoted to a description of the steam captive balloons of Prot. Samuel A. King, the Pioneer and Atlantic, with diagrams and minute explanations. Prof. King, it appears, has satisfied himself by a series of experiments running through two years that it is perfectly feasible to build an all ship which will retain its "buoyant principle for weeks, and that "a great proportion of the easterly gales on our coast move clear across the ocean." Before setting out on an aerial trip across the Atlantic, he thought it prudent to study the weather conditions at different altitudes, and Manhattan Beach seemed to him as eligible a place as any for these preliminary observations. He says:

It is my purpose to make these ascensions during both day and night, except when the weather prevents, and I shall be able to record a great variety of observations and experiences which will be of incalculable use to me the intere. Thus equipped with experience derived from actual experiments during a large number of ascensions made under every possible condition. I propose to fit out a balloon in which it is my intention to make the transmismic alternative allowing the experiments of the day of the

Suppose the captive balloon should break loose? The unpleasant thought has doubtless occurred to many of our readers as they have longingly yet doubtfully watched the ascen sions. The danger is practically wil, according

to the Professor.

The pamphlet also contains an account of Prot. King's previous experiences and adventures in the air, and a review of the history of ballooning from the days of the Mongolflers to the present time, with graphic narratives of the more notable voyages and tragedies. Besides the diagrams there are fifteen wood engravings

SNOWBALLING IN JULY.

Morrisonians Enjoying the Sport with the Thermometer in the Nineties.

Hot as the weather was yesterday in most of New York, there was one piace up in Morrisania where people were snowballing each other with genuine fresh snow, pressing it into big round balls, peiting each other with it, and slapping their half-frozen fingers on their thighs to restore circulation to the benumbed members. It was, of course, artificial anow, made by the working of some new machinery just set going in J. & L. F. Kuntz's brewery.

The machinery, which is the invention of Thomas W. Cook, comprises three parts-a compressing pump, a condenser, and a refrig erator. Aqua ammonia of the highest procurable strength is poured into a small still and heated until the ammonia gas is all driven off into the condenser. There, by the compressing pump, it is liquefled, at a pressure of six and a half atmospheres in a temperature of 50° Fab renheit. The liquefied gas is passed thence, through small tubing, into the refrigerator which is a separate close chamber about fourteen feet square. That chamber is the freez ing box for the whole brewery. The refrigerator itself is an enormous machine, consisting of eight coils, each 300 feet in length of continuous welded pipe, the whole forming a gigantic cylinder nine feet and six inches in diameter. In those coils of pipe the gas, liquefied under pressure, reassumes its raseous form, and in so doing takes up all heat about it. The cylinder is kept whirling swiftly, partly to promote the spread and expansion of the liquid, but more to enable a lot of huge brushes to sweep off constantly the snow which is continually forming from the snow their is use stops, for the air from which thas been formed has been surked up by a powerful draught from the depths of the lowest cellars, and every sour smell or taint in the air driven down to replace that thus drawn up, is not only freezingly cold, but is dry and pure, so that through air the varies to erator itself is an enormous machine, conatmosphere is transferred to this snow. The air driven down to replace that thus drawn up, is not only freezingly cold, but is dry and pure, so that through air the vanits the atmosphere seems like that of the country on a winter morning. After going through this great mass of tubing, the cas returns to the outer chamber, bearing with it all the heat it has taken up; and to get rid of this it is sent through 1.200 feet of ploing, upon which water falls in shray, and a great fan keeps up a constant cooling current of air. After that it is fit to pass into the condenser, and so around again. None is wasted; none generals. Yet it maintains a temperature of and so around again. None is wasted; none escapes. Yet it maintains a temperature of 3° Reaumur (say about 38° Fahr.) to roughout three vants, each 80x50 feet, with an average leight of 11 feet, and even greater cold could readily be obtained were it desirable. The use of this apparatus, it is said, enables the actual storage at one time of 50,000 tarrels of beer.

When the snewballing fun ceased some bottles of wine were put near the refrigerator, and after a very short time champagne frappe was produced. It is claimed for the invention that it will save brewers a vast sum by diminishing the censumption of ice, and doing away with the enecessity of constructing underground vauits of large dimensions.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

The Certificate Given by him in his 89th Year to the Beckeration of Independence. In the library of the City Hall in this city there is a large quarto volume containing the Declaration of Independence, executed in the neatest style of penmanship, appended to which is an interesting manuscript (of which the folowing is a true copy) in the handwriting of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The book was presented at the suggestion of the Rev. Stephen N. Howan, the orator for New York city on the occasion of the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Rowan recommended, in the course of his oration, that " a copy of the Declaration of Independence, elegantly engrossed on parchment, be transmitted, ere it be too late, to the venerable Carroll, its sole surviving signer, to be certified by him, and used by our Common Council on every used by our Common Council on every succeeding celebration of the Fourth of July." The suggestion meeting the approval of the Mayor and Common Council, Dr. Rowam, in company with the Rev. Mr. Gibsen of Baltimore, visited Mr. Carroll, who received the proposition with great warmth of feeling. When the book was alterward handed to John Quincy Adams, who was at that time President, for his signature, he pointed out a singular coincidence in the dates of the original signature of Mr. Carroll to the Declaration and his signature to his certificate of approbation. He signed the original on the 2d of August, 1776, and his certificate of approbation the 2d day of August, 1826, exactly lifty years after to a day. The following is the document:

Grate(u) to Almighty God for the blessines which terateint to Almighty God for the blessines which, brough Jesus Christ-sour Lord, its has conterred on my behaved country in her emunicipation, and apon mayed it in permitting no under circumstances of mercy to live to the age of reverse, and to survive the first it year of discretion the permitting the unity resemble of the content of the permitting of the permitten of the permitting of the permitten of the permitten of the permitten of the permitten of the

The ministers are the witnesses.

Many Flys, Including the Ex-Mayor. The Elys had a family gathering at Holycke, Mass on Wednesday, and some distance present, coming from all the country round. At the dinner, and at the ers house, where there were speeches in the evening

SOMETHING ABOUT FEET.

The Serts and Sizes of Foot Gear that Some

"Who has the handsomest foot of any oan in New York?" repeated old George Glaze, the bootmaker, slowly and reflect-"Well, I should say C. K. Garrison ively. the old Commodore had. He's got a very high instep, a small, handsome forefoot, and nicely ounded heel and naturally he likes to have it nicely shod. He wears a medium-sized button raiter, something like this," continued the speaker, putting down a trim, neatly-cut shoe of self-flexible French callakin with lines as regularly rounded and as handsome a run as one of Henry Steers's yachts. "Yes, that's, what the Commodore wears, though there's many a man not half his size that wears a big-

"There's another man that hasn't by any means a large foot. That's Mauton Marble, He wears boots, like almost all the Manhattan Club men. He's got a little foot, either 6s or 7s. very high instep, and requires to be measured and fitted with mathematical accuracy.

What kind of a foot has Mr. Tilden got? Sam Tilden? Oh, his is a sort of contracted foot, not bad looking, with a high instep, and very tender. He used to wear Congress guiters. ut lately has gone in for boots, single sole, with spur boxes. He rides a great deal, and all his coots have those spur boxes. He wears about an 8%. I believe, though we're not particular as to that. When we take a man's measure here, we build him a last at once to fit it, without bothering about sizes.

"Jay Gould's another man with a handsom foot. We just finished some goods for him before he sailed for Europe. He wears 6½, and goes in for double-soled Oxford ties and button gaiters. Most of the Wall street men, espeeasily the younger ones, wear Oxfords, or light shoes of some kind, but the politicians and statesmen, especially the Bourbons, stick to boots. They've worn boots for thirty or forty rears, and they can't give 'em up. It's like drawing teeth for a man who's worn boots all his life to throw 'em aside and take to shoes. It

his life to throw 'em aside and take to shoes. It gets to be a sort of second nature with him to have a legful of leather sagging down over his ankie, and to believe that if he leaves it off his trousers will look caved in and empty. But a boot can never set as well or look as graceful as a shoe. Thirty years ago every American wore black throughout, a chimney-not hat, and boots. The English brought in shoes along with tweed suits and Derby hats.

"A man's foot needn't be so very small in order to be handsome. If he's a tail, large man, he ought to have a foot is propertion. There was Alexis; he wore 9½ enumelied leather elastics. I remember sending a man to the Clarendon to measure him for them. He had a very handsome foot, with a bold, high instep. He was a big, powerful fellow all over, and a good sized shoe became him. If he wore 7½ or S, now, his feet would look bad and out of proportion.

"Whose was the Breest foot Lever measured?"

So now, his feet would look bad and out of proportion.

Whose was the Argest foot I ever measured? Well, I think John Morrissey would have taken the premium for size and bulkinees. He had a tremendous foot. You can call it fourteen if you want to. It was the solidest, most powerful, and penderous combination of bones, muscles, joints, and articulations that I ever handled, John C. Heenan had a small, handsome foot, and used to wear jaunty, close-fitting boots. In the fight with Sayers the latter drove two of the fron spikes of his shoes into Heenan's left foot, just back of the toes, causing a deep wound and swelling, which never entirely disappeared. The next pair of boots I made him I had to take a new measurement across the forward part of the foot, in order to allow for that disflaurement. With the boot once on, however, the swelling was hardly noticeable.

Taking about tender-footed men, though, Senator Mitchell of Oregon is about as delicate that way as any one I know of. He wears eightine moreoco buttoned shoes, and they have to fit him like a second skin or they're no good. There's a package now that we're shipping for him to Portland, Oregon.

"Judge Barnard belonged to the Manhattan Chub, and wore boots, as all the rest of them do. He had a small, pretty foot, and used to case it

"Judge Barnard belonged to the Manhattan Club, and were boots, as all the rest of them do. He had a small, pretty foot, and used to ease it in patent leather and calfskin of stylish cuts. Richard Twees has good understanding. He generally wears low shoes and gasters. Williman R. Travers—used to wear small valishins, No. 8. Jim Fisk—let's see what it was Jim wore—his foot was a large 8, and he used to get patent leathers and French calfskins—yes. Jim wore boots, and not many pairs of them either. Fisk almost always rode in a carriage. He rarely walked; and a pair of boots, with a change of shoes or slippers, would last him nearly a year. He wasn't like some other of our customers, who wear three pairs a day—that is, clange their shoes after breakfast, dinner, and supper, and then have a fourth pair ready to put on the next morning. That's seing rather particular, you say. The idea is to avoid undue perspiration of the foot, to let be bester or at the bester of the leather of pair ready to put on the next morning. That's being rather particular, you say. The idea is to avoid undue perspiration of the foot to let the leather get thoroughly dry before putting it on ugain. We have customers who order four pairs of shoes at a time just to have two or three daily changes of foot gear. Some of their bills run as thich as \$500 a quarter, When a man gets used to it a change of shoes is as necessary as a clean shirt every morning.

"James R. Keene— Jim Keene" they call him in Wali street—has a handsome foot, about 73, and wears single sole buttoned shoes."

What was the most remarkable foot you ever handled?"

"Do you remember the time Superintendent ever handled?"

"Do you remember the time Superintendent
Kelso captured those burglars in a hotel on
Long Island, and got into a fight with them

128. Fremont's foot was about 4 sizes smaller; he wore boots, too.

"Frices? They haven't fallen off much since war times. To get a good article you must pay for it. Oxfords, low-cut single sole, are \$14; double sole, \$16; patent leathers the same. Buttoned shoes range from \$17 to \$20, and leads from \$21 to \$35. The highest prices are hunting bests, like these," used the old shoemaker concluded by pulling down a soft, instrous single-soled caliskin, with long legs coming up to the knee, and ending in a heavy folded top of two thicknesses.

THE LOCAL ISSUE IN IOWA.

Light Shed Upon It by a Letter that was Not

Written for Publication. APPANOOSE COUNTY, Iowa, July 4 .- One of the most important State elections which has occurred for years will come off this fall in Iowa. Its results will foreshadow that of the Presidential election. The fight will be between greedy State and county officials and the people who have learned that they have been paying twice. as much tax as was necessary to sustain our State and county Governments, administered

In 1865, owing to the enhanced price of living, all salaries of public officers were increased from 50 to 100 per cent. The close of the war brought down the prices of all farm and mechanal produ ts; the fall, from first to last, ranged from 200 to 300 per cent. The salaries of 1865. nstead of falling with the fall in living, can up-In some cases 50 per cent., in others 100 to 200 This state of things was brought about by State and county rings, artfully manipulating caucuses and conventions. By appeals to passion cuses and conventions. By appeals to passion to secure themselves in office from year to year, some have empoyed office so long that they appear to have imbabed the idea that they had effect by daying right, for, Gear is the Republican monther for Governor. His antecedents promise no relief to taxpayers. His speech in accepting the nomination clearity marks out with what weapons the battle is to be fought. The old rant about Southern brandlers in Congress is revived. With this cheap flunder hey frust for victory and hope to reinstate themselves, and under the guise of law, to rob the Treasury by awarding themselves double salaries.

DIAMONDS AND THEIR VALUE,

ing with a persuasive tone that made the heaver feel it his duty to buy something, "are in as

much demand now as they ever were. Indeed,

I may say that there are more of them sold sow than ever were sold before in this country,

Formerly the classes of society wearing dis

monds were comparatively limited. But now

almost everybody who can afford to have any

jewelry at all must have diamonds. At the

same time, there has been a great failing off in

the demand for large and particularly fine dis-

monds, stones the cost of each of which russup

into the thousands. People buy now to wear

not so much as an investment, I think. And

the class of diamonds of which most are said

How the Fashion in Them Changes, and How Their Worth is Affected by Color, "Diamonds," said the salesman, speak-

now are not at all good investments, if one looks at them in the light of sc much ready money which can be converted immediately in any emergency. Of course diamonds always have a precise value, and there is no difficulty in getting very nearly that value for them at any time; but few people outside the trade are capable of determining what the value is. Look at this brooch, an emerald see around with diamonds. The stones are genuise and of good color, but the person who would buy it and afterward try to realize on it by sale at second-hand to a jeweller would probably be considerably disappointed at discovering that they are actually less of an element in the original cost than the emerald and the exquisits work manship of the setting. A diamond mus be of good size to have a permanent intrinsia value. Such little stones as these may be bought almost by the pint, especially since the Cape diamonds have become so abundant. Within cight years past the actual decrease in value of average stones has been fully 25 per cent. On large, off-color stones the depreciation has been even greater than that. Exceptionair due old mine stones still hold their own in price, and probably always will, since their numbers are probably always will, since their number being increased by production."

An importer of diamonds, to whom statement was repeated, remarked: is true; but I assure you that I have diamonds that rivalled in purity of brilliance the best of the old mine ston some now in my possession, and it wales a connoiseeur to determine to withey beions. And it is but natural to easily a sunch you have to a connoise. incy occups, And it is but natural to ay as the supply increases values mus Barity is what makes value. A din more valuable than a garnet because rily, it is more rare, and that principood in determining the worth of one above another. Why is it that a ye mond is convergitable change as Barity is what makes value. A diamond is more valuable than a garnet because, primarily, it is more rare, and that principle holds good in determining the worth of one diamond above another. Why is it that a yellow diamond is comparatively dear, besides a pure white one? Simply because yellow stones are common, white ones rare, and the blue rarer yet. A blue stone of two carats is worth twice as much as a white one, and one of four carats would soar in value far beyond my proportionate comparison. Here is a pair of earrings, solitaires, slightly yellow, but very brilliant and beautiful, in which the stones weigh twelve carats, and I will sell them for \$1,200. They originally, as they came to this country, weighed eighteen carats, but I had them cut down to twelve in order to make them. They bore a microscopic flaw which I thought could be cut away, and it has been, It has not paid, however. As a rule, I don't think it pays us to cut diamonds down, yet we have to do it all the time, either to make matches of to get rid of imperfections so minute as hardly to be perceptible by the eye alone. Here is a stone that I am going to have cut. If you are not an expert I will dely you, however sharp your sight as to detect a delect in it, but it is there, nevertheless. I can see it, and in my eyes it looks bigger than all the rest of the stone. Morbid sensitiveness, perhaps. Butthe people who buy large and fine diamonds are connoiseeurs, some of them with eyes as sharp your sight as to detect a delect in it, but it is there, nevertheless. I can see it, and in my eyes it looks bigger than all the rest of the stone. Morbid sensitiveness, perhaps. Butthe people who buy large and fine diamonds are connoiseeurs, some of them with eyes as sharp eyes it looks bigger than all the rest of the stone. Morbid sensitiveness, perhaps. Butthe sone, and two diamonds and considered to the continue of the man and the cost of cutting large ones, because the work of the stone. Then, fashion of general application, in cost of work value, or a

"No; I wish I had. I don't believe you will find a match for that in the city," replied the dealer, taking the glittering gem and inspecting it. His eyes sparkled with admiration as he turned it, and sent the many colored fames of light flashing from it. "That," said he, "is a genuine old mine stone, and a fine specime of cutting. They used to do more perfect work than they do now. See how exact, how piscolutely true every facet is. It is a gen a queen might be proud to wear."

It is true that there used to be more cars and exact and in the three skilled distanced cutters now established in New York, "but the cutting now is well worth all that is paid for it. Damend cutwhat was the most remarkable foot you ever handled?"

Do you remember the time Superintendent Relso captured those burglars in a hotel on Long Island, and got into a fight with them, and had one of his feet smashed with a water pitcher? When he came to us after that he couldn't waik, and his foot was swollen out of shape. You'd have thought it couldn't be got into a shice. It was a delicate job but we first made him a pair of low Oxfords, wide and large, and kept gradually decreasing the size as his foot recovered, until finally he was able to wear an ordinary sized showns before.

A. T. Stewart always had his shoes and corksoled bosts cut in Paris. Bishop Potter's foot is bong and sized foot in Paris. Bishop Potter's foot is bong and sized foot. Congressman Archie Bliss of Brooklyn has handsome feet, with a high instep; he wears about an 8% size-boots, of course, Ben Wood has large leed and cases them in clastic patent leather gaiters, No. 10, thek soled, in all weathers. D. T. Corton, formerly from South Carolina, is a short, thick-set man, and loss a robust foot. He wears 9s-boots, Lous Lorillard has a neat foot—No. 7-and wears a single-soled square-educed button gaiters.

We've got Gen, Winfield Scott's hast upstairs, and that of John C. Frement, Scott was a bout, store, and the out of John C. Frement, Scott was a bout, store, the wore boots, too.

Prices? They haven't fallen off much since war times. To get a good article you must ray for it. Oxforts, low-out single sole, are \$14\times double sole, \$16\times patent leathers and to show a solid test considering the decrease of that a dozen years past."

EMIGRATION FROM TEXAS.

weight.
"No: I wish I had. I don't believe you will
"No: I wish I had. I don't believe you will

EMIGRATION FROM TEXAS.

The Advisability of Going Considered by a

Convention of Colured People Austin, Texas, July 5 .- Until recently the Northward movement has found but low adserents among the colored people of Texas. If it be true that there are reasons for decontent in the older States, and that the migration to Kansas is the result of it, it cannot be claimed that any legal rights are withheld from the blacks of this State, or that any injustice is practised upon them. The Legislature new in session has nearly a dozen colored numbers. one of whom was admitted to his seat by the Democratic majority after a warm contest with a white Democrat. Colored schools, supported out of the State treasury, abound in all the counties where the negroes are numerous enough to require them, and a State Normal School for the training of colored teachers for these schools has been established at Brair's View. Recently, at San Antento a venue of cred man named brement was admired to the bar, and he published a card acknowledged bis gratitude to prominent Texan have seasoning their kindness to form in controlled the state of the control of the color at the hands of attorneys in Mancola, where he first pursued his state. It is needless to say that such as he will not advise their race to emigrate.

A few weeks ago a call was issued, in marginary of which a superstand of seasons from the seasons and the seasons are from all this week, for the purpose of as states, ing this week, for the purpose of as states, and the seatiment of the race in regard to the exaction from of the first of the discussion has seen in favor of it, and reaching no were adopted to active of section and political rights and the states of section and political rights and the states of the state of the restriction in page 5. The only we not that they part in large such that they prove the restriction in the state of the restriction in page 5. enough to require them, and a State Normal

furnish them the means of transportation